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all nations from this time forth. *Love* and not *Hate* shall rule at last in the human world, because Love is the central idea of God. Heartily yours,

HODGSON PRATT.

### THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY AND THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

At the regular meeting on January 25th, the Directors of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY prepared the following address and petition, and ordered copies sent to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Senate:

*To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States;  
The Honorable Richard Olney, Secretary of State,  
and to the Honorable Senators of the United States;*

The American Peace Society acting by its Board of Directors is moved to say:

We rejoice, we believe the whole civilized world rejoices, that Arbitration is triumphing over war.

We rejoice in the honorable share of our beloved country in this grand consummation.

We rejoice that English-speaking people have the proud privilege of being pioneers in this great achievement.

We rejoice in the firm faith that this illustrious example will be followed by other countries till in less time than would now be foretold, the world shall feel the sweet but potent influence of just and honorable Arbitration.

We do not begrudge "concessions made by each party" in the "patient deliberation" which has produced this Treaty.

We do not complain of the Treaty that its machinery is intricate or its term brief. Experience will simplify the procedure and the term which now begins will have no end. America and England are bound into perpetual amity by the indissoluble bonds of justice.

The glory of this great international Act between the two most powerful nations of the world is not merely that they are to keep peace with each other, but even more, that they solemnly declare that hereafter between them all that either party asks, or will accept, is justice.

The judicial integrity of our English-speaking race is a pledge of impartial justice, so that disputes need no longer be settled by war but will yield to discussions of intellectual champions and decisions by tribunals of eminent and honored jurists.

We believe that this Treaty and its essential principle mark "a new epoch in civilization," a worthy culmination of the Century.

"Peace between the nations of the world is the essential foundation of international brotherhood and human progress"; peace, not so much as a probable outcome of discord, but assured peace:—peace protected by solemn Treaties of Arbitration, peace founded on the rock of justice.

If these words ring with excess of joy, the American Peace Society which has been working in the cause of Peace for three quarters of a century cannot now refrain from expressing its exultation.

We congratulate America and Great Britain and indeed the whole civilized world on the signing of this Treaty, auspicious harbinger of peace, wrought out under the constraint of Christian conscience. We congratulate

also the distinguished statesmen and diplomatists of both lands whose sagacity has enabled them to achieve this great result.

We earnestly petition the Honorable Senate of the United States, after giving thorough consideration to the provisions of the Treaty, not to allow minor considerations to outweigh the supreme importance of accepting the result of mutual concession and to ratify the Treaty at an early day.

By order of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, Boston, January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred ninety-seven.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, President.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, Secretary.

### SYMPOSIUM ON THE TREATY.

#### AN EXCELLENT SCHEME TO START WITH.

BY HON. JOHN H. STINESS, LL. D., OF THE SUPREME COURT OF RHODE ISLAND.

It is not to be expected that the first plan of a system for permanent arbitration will be satisfactory to all. To the conservative it will seem to be yielding too much of national independence, in cases which may occur; while to the sanguine it will fall far short of an ideal and full agreement that there shall be no war in any case. It is a step in a new path; because an agreement for permanent arbitration is a very different thing from an agreement to arbitrate a particular case. It is hard to draft a contract in business affairs which will cover all questions which may arise, or to assure the adequacy of any plan to conditions which cannot be foreseen. This is still more a difficulty in so large an undertaking as a treaty of international arbitration. Caution is therefore neither to be wondered at nor deplored. Details will grow. Methods will prove themselves. Time and trial will instruct. The important thing is that two great nations have agreed to adopt the principle as their rule of action. Indeed the *projet* speaks not only of adopting, but of "consecrating the principle by treaty." The first step is necessarily tentative. It relies upon trial for proof of its practicability. And so the treaty provides for a test of five years, with a year more for notice of abrogation. The time is brief enough, truly, but who can doubt a renewal, in the same or some improved form, at the end of the term. When once the two countries have solemnly agreed upon the principle to be followed, who can believe that they will abandon it without a full trial, or for any cause which reason and honesty can control? That a trial of the principle, as a permanent rule, will prove its practicability is shown by the many special cases of arbitration, which have already been had within the past century. They have been varied as well as numerous; they have involved questions of territory and honor; they have arisen and have been settled in times of irritated feelings. Still there has been no friction; no disavowal of a judgment and nothing to show that the remedy adopted has not been adequate to the occasion. The repetition of such cases, in due course of a permanent scheme, can bring no different result. We need not fear the shortness of the time now fixed. Right and reason, peace and law are their own best advocates and, once acknowledged, they will not give way to baser motives.